

## NOT FORGOTTEN

By CARRINGTON PHILLIPS.

Hal Shepard glanced at his watch. "There's only a half hour before the stage comes," he announced, "and you haven't answered my question."

The girl beside him drew a deep breath.

"I'll answer it now," she replied. "I can't come."

"Won't you be sensible, Madeline?" he pleaded. "You know I want you to come, don't you?"

"Yes, I think you do—now."

"Then why won't you?"

"Because I think that two weeks from now you'll be sorry you asked me."

"That's nonsense. You know it is," Madeline Gilman shook her head.

"It isn't nonsense. Let's look at this thing fairly, Hal. A month ago you came up here in the mountains to rest from too many dances. You didn't expect to find anybody but a lot of farmers, and when you discovered me here, the simple fact that I'm not altogether a farmer was such a surprise that you haven't quite gotten over it. Compared to the ordinary run of farm girls, perhaps, I am something of a relief, but as soon as you get back home and see the girls you're accustomed to you'll forget all about me."

"Then you won't come?"

"I guess not, Hal. I'm all right up here, where an assembly hall is a thing unknown; but down in Ridgefield, with its country club and afternoon teas, I'd be out of place. You'll like me better if I don't go to the assembly."

For a moment, Hal Shepard was silent. It occurred to him that possibly the girl beside him was right. Coming to the little mountain village a month ago, he had been pleasantly surprised to find her. They had been together almost continually, and the freshness of her viewpoint, her lack of affection, had appealed to him no less than the blue of her eyes and the rose tint of her cheeks. The Gilmans had lived in Mountville for three generations; comfortably fixed, they had reaped the harvest season after season, and had pursued the even tenor of their ways.

"I'm sorry you won't come," he said. "I was hoping that you'd change your mind the last minute."

"No," she answered. "I've thought it all out."

"Do you mind singing just once before I leave for home?"

"Of course not."

They made their way together to the cozy house on the top of the hill. After she had seated herself at the piano Madeline looked up inquiringly.

"What shall I sing?" she asked.

"Forgotten."

Hal thrilled just a bit at the words of what they had designated their song broke softly from the girl's lips.

"If counting each moment of longing Till the time when I see you again, I'll be forgetting, you're right, dear."

And I have forgotten you then."

When the last notes died away, Hal looked directly at the girl beside him.

"I'll never forget you," he said rather huskily.

For the next two weeks it seemed as if he couldn't forget her for a single minute. The Friday night dances at the country club were soulless affairs. Even the presence of a country-famed orchestra failed to arouse his enthusiasm. The girls whom he had once considered "good sports" failed to amuse him.

The night before the assembly he took supper with his sister, who broached the subject of the dance.

"Do you know that Cynthia Thompson hasn't been invited?" she asked.

"How is that?"

"I couldn't say; it just happened that way. Maybe she'd go with you if you should ask her."

"Maybe she would," Hal manifested but little enthusiasm, but his sister, anxious to do a good turn to Cynthia, ventured a suggestion.

"Why don't you call her up?" she asked.

For a moment Hal hesitated. "Maybe I will," he said. Hal turned to the phone. But the number he called was "Mountville 420R." When Madeline, who had answered the call, recovered from her surprise, he informed her gently but firmly that he had decided that he didn't want to go to the assembly ball without her, and so he wasn't going at all.

"I'm coming up to Mountville instead," he continued. "I can get the three o'clock train Friday and reach there at eight-thirty. And then I want to ask you a question."

But he didn't tell her what the question was until he had climbed down from the rickety stage and had seen the light of welcome in her eyes.

And then, after she had answered in the affirmative, he made his way hesitatingly into the dining room and stated his case before her father. And Mr. Gilman, honest farmer that he was, looked fairly into Hal's eyes, and was satisfied.

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Red Letter Day.

"Good heavens! Jobbies is behaving like a man crazy with joy. Has somebody left him a fortune?"

"No."

"Maybe some prophet told him the war would soon be over?"

"Oh, no. His baby has just said 'da, da' to him over the telephone for the first time."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Flea.

"I ain't kicking at these meatless days, ma, you understand."

"Well, then?"

"Only, let's have a beetless day, too, once in a while."—Kansas City Journal.

EAST BARRE.

Dance in Lazzaro's hall Saturday evening, Sept. 22, three piece orchestra. Admission 50c. Ladies free.



To Have Beautiful Hair Use

## NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

No woman can afford to be indifferent to the appearance of her hair. A mass of nice snappy hair, becomingly dressed, will add more in genuine looks than a pretty face, or an expensive gown. Don't allow the scalp to become clogged with dirt and dandruff. Don't allow dandruff to destroy your hair. If your hair is uneven, dead, dull and brittle and comes out by the handful every time you draw a comb through it, dandruff is the cause. To rid your scalp of the hair and scalp in a sanitary condition, HERPICIDE appeals to those of greatest refinement on account of its exquisite odor, its purity and cleanliness. It contains no grease and does not stain or dye. There is nothing more dependable than this remarkable scalp prophylactic. The hair responds readily to a regular and intelligent use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

Try it and see. Send 10 cents today to THE HERPICIDE CO., Dept. S, Detroit, Mich., for a sample bottle and a booklet telling all about the hair.

For sale everywhere in 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Guaranteed by The Herpicide Company. Applications at the better Barber Shops and Hair Dressing Parlors.

## CARRIES FOUR WOUNDS.

Walter Welch, Ex-Soldier, Comes Back to Vermont.

Walter Welch, well known in Burlington and Essex Junction where he lived for some time, arrived in that city Tuesday en route to his home in South Royalton, with four wounds in him, received on the front in Belgium. He is now well on the road to recovery but the wounds still cause him trouble and he can do little in the way of exertion so he has been given a three months' furlough with six months' hospital leave.

Welch received all four of his wounds when he "went over the top" with 52 other American members of the same platoon in a Canadian regiment. They went over in a bombing raid and of the 52 only 32 came back, and of that number most were wounded. Welch's wounds are all in his legs. One is from a machine gun fire. The rate of loss is not up to ordinary among troops who first went into action when not as much was known about fighting as now. Some platoons in the early days were wiped out entirely but things are getting much better now for the allies have learned a lot about fighting.

The Canadian outfit which Welch joined was one of the first to go over seas and they left Canada the latter part of July, 1915. They were put into action about five months later and Welch was only in the trenches five weeks in all before he got his. Since that time he has been in the hospital. The action in which he was engaged took place between Hill 60 and Bickerbush. The men who were killed in his platoon were mostly from Massachusetts and New York.

Welch says that the Saxons who were taken prisoners were a good lot of fellows. A good many of them seemed glad to be taken prisoners even at that time. He didn't speak so well of the Prussians. He said that there were many Prussian prisoners, contrary to general opinion and that some of the guard were now in captivity.

Welch had an excellent chance to ascertain what the different hospitals had to offer and prefers far those in France to those in England. Although in the hospitals in England there was an abundance of good food when one started on the convalescent end of your wounds, one didn't fare as well in England as one did in the trenches if one could get to it. Another thing in favor of being in France is that one is not in fear of the air raids.

In the opinion of Welch, Germany is no where near licked and is showing no signs of weakening. The fact that the allies have lost so heavily does not mean there is anywhere near the same loss among the Teutons. One lieutenant in his regiment, who was giving instructions in bombing, got to mokeying with a bomb and it went off, killing the instructor. Of course, great strides have been made in the past two years and the loss is probably now nearly even.

Some peculiar things happened in the Canadian regiment. One man put in 22 months at the front and never got a scratch. He was then given a furlough and went to London and got run over by an automobile and died from his injuries.

When asked if there was any dissatisfaction among the prisoners with the German regime, Welch said that he did not hear them discuss it. They didn't have much of an idea of what they were fighting for and so far as that went the Americans who went across with the Canadian troops didn't either. He, himself, went over in a spirit of adventure but he is now over crowded with adventure. He is sick and tired of carrying so much adventure around with him. The only adventure he would like for the rest of his life would be to go back to the machinist trade. He was glad he got hurt early in the game to save him further adventure.

Who wants bread and butter when a feller can have

POST TOASTIES

says Bobby

(MADE OF CORN)

DON'T MISS ANY STEP.

## FOR FEDERAL PRICE FIXING

The War Convention Favors a Purchasing Department

SHOULD ALSO DISTRIBUTE OUTPUT

The Attitude of Workers Is the One Chief Bug-bear

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 22.—Government price fixing of all essential products, not only in sales to the government but to the public as well, was recommended in resolutions adopted yesterday at the closing session of the war convention of American business men. The convention advocated legislative creation of a general government purchasing department, which, in addition to fixing prices, would have power to distribute the output of industries in a manner most necessary to the conduct of the war.

"It is the spirit of American business," said the resolutions, "that however fundamental may be the change in the relation of government business, the government should have the power during the period of the war to control prices and the determination of production for public and private needs to whatever extent may be necessary for our great national purpose."

The purchasing department proposed would absorb the present war industries board and the functions of the director of priority. The present power of the government to control priority of shipment would be extended to include authority to direct priority of manufacture, sale and distribution. All buying now done by various bureaus of the war and navy departments would be centered in the new board.

The convention recommended assisting the government in making purchases and the formation of a general committee of industry, representing all branches of business, which would aid the purchasing department in apportioning orders. This committee would handle much of the work now done by committees of the council of defense.

The attitude of business toward labor was defined in resolutions recommending that labor standards remain unchanged, and that a labor adjustment board be named to handle all major disputes. The declaration was made for industry that it endorse a policy of no lockouts or strikes while differences were before the board, and labor was urged to take a similar stand.

A general declaration of the policy business will pursue toward the government and its war needs set forth that, "undiminished by the prospect of great taxes, facing the consumption of accumulated savings, America without hesitation pledges to the government its full and unqualified support in prosecution of the war until Prussianism is utterly destroyed. This convention will dedicate to the nation every facility it has developed and every financial resource at its command on such terms and under such conditions as our government shall determine to be just."

Other resolutions approved the government's policy in giving financial aid to Russia, and pledging the support of retail merchants to the efforts to bring about economies in retail trade; endorsed the proposal by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to send a commission abroad to study commercial conditions; advocated a plan for the payment of taxes in quarterly installments; urged industries to call war meetings of their members; urged suspension of laws preventing foreign ships to engage in coastwise trade; urged government action to keep the American dollar on a parity with exchange throughout the world; urged business to give full support to the next Liberty loan, and advocated an immediate increase in the number of American merchant ships.

TO FEED 2,300,000.

War Department and Food Administration Officials Plan Details.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Plans for feeding the nation's 2,300,000 fighting men when they are under arms, were discussed Thursday by war department officials and the food administration. A permanent committee representing the two government branches will be appointed to co-ordinate the work. It was the unanimous opinion of those attending the conference that, difficult as it will be to maintain the subsistence of the huge American army with efficiency under present market conditions and stringency of food supplies, success is certain with the co-operation of all departments directly or indirectly related to the problem.

PUT YOUR IDLE BOTTLES TO WORK

Fill Them with Fruit Juices for Next Winter.

Wash your bottles. Set in pan of water to heat and keep hot.

Fill washbottle with enough water to reach to necks of bottles.

Heat water in washbottle.

Dip corks to bottles in melted paraffine and bake in oven for several hours.

Press juice from fruits, in cider, fruit or improvised press.

Heat in acid-resistant kettle, (such as porcelain, graniteware, crockery or aluminum).

Pour juice into hot bottles.

Set bottles in boiling water in washbottle on false bottom.

Submerge up to necks.

Put cover on washbottle.

Boil for 22 minutes.

Remove bottles.

Immediately press corks in position.

Replace bottles in washbottle.

Boil again for 12 minutes.

Remove and lay on sides to cool.

Dip corked end in melted paraffine.

Store in cool, dry, dark place.

DON'T MISS ANY STEP.

## WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-lives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health



J. W. HAMMOND, Esq.

SCOTLAND, Aug. 25th, 1913 "Fruit-a-lives" are the only pill manufactured, to my way of thinking, that work completely, no gripping whatever, and one is plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-lives". I cannot say too much in their favor.

We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-lives". J. W. HAMMOND.

Those who have been relieved by "Fruit-a-lives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices. "Fruit-a-lives", the celebrated fruit medicine, has relieved more sufferers from Stomach, Liver, Bowel, Kidney and Skin Troubles, than any other medicine ever discovered.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ogdensburg, New York.

GENIUS DIED IN POVERTY.

Because He Was Too Proud to Work Low His Ideals.

London, Sept. 21.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A genius who might have amassed a fortune died in comparative poverty and obscurity in London recently because he was too proud to give the world work which did not attain to his ideals. Few people, even among those in the art world, remembered that Matthew Maris, the once famous Dutch painter, was still living, and fewer knew that London was his home, until the announcement of his death at the age of 78 appeared in a morning paper to-day.

Matthew, the last of the family of three gifted brothers, was one of the geniuses who approach to madness. His smallest picture was worth from \$10,000 to \$25,000 in the auction rooms, but one rarely saw the light. He painted only when he felt moved to paint, and he felt moved seldom. Of late years he absolutely refused to sell his work. Some of those who knew him say that he was a great idealist, but others with a more common-place point of view declare that he was merely lazy.

Maris lived almost the life of a hermit, and was supported by the generosity of a few friends. His studio was barred to everybody, sealed against the world as religiously as the hall of a Yale senior society. What the old painter did there no one knows, but it is believed he painted pictures—the least of which the greatest galleries in the world would covet—and then burned them because they did not realize his vision.

Art dealers who approached him with checks and flattery were driven away. He told them his pictures were not worth selling, and he did not propose to impose on the public, which followed the fashion like sheep, and would buy anything with a name. For the same reason he would not sign a picture, holding that every work of art should stand on its own merits regardless of the author's name.

The work he did was not turned out quickly. He once remarked that he had started a portrait of two babies years ago, that the babies were now grown parents and he was still working on the picture. His chief vexation was the income tax collector, who would not believe that an artist who was one of the highest sellers was without money.

EAST BARRE.

All members of the degree team of Wuchosen tribe, N. 19, are requested to meet at Odd Fellows hall, East Barre, Sunday, Sept. 23, at 2:30 p. m. for the purpose of having photographs taken in uniform, weather permitting. Per order sachein, William Paton.

ITCHING SCALP

Trouble Two Years

Mrs. Dolan's daughter suffered dreadfully. At first small blisters. Broke and scale formed. Scalp sore and red. Could not sleep at night or rest in the day. Used remedies without success. Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely healed in two months.

From signed statement of Mrs. W. F. Dolan, 3 Hazel Place, Everett, Mass., July 14, 1916.

If Cuticura did no more than soothe and heal eczemas, rashes, itching and burning, bringing speedy comfort to tortured, disfigured men, women and children it would be entitled to the highest praise. But it does more. By using the Soap exclusively for toilet purposes, allowing no other soap to touch your skin, you will in many cases prevent these distressing experiences. It is always a pleasure, not an effort, to use them, they are so pure.

For Free Samples by Return Mail, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. K, Boston." Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world.

## "NO RENT; TAKE IT"

Henry Ford Turns Over His Plant in Cambridge, Mass.

GOVERNMENT TO USE BUILDING

For War Stores—Munitions and Supplies Going Abroad

Washington, Sept. 22.—"No rent; take it."

This telegram from Henry Ford was received by the war department yesterday, turning his large automobile assembling plant on the Charles river, Cambridge, Mass., over to the nation.

The plant will be used by the government for the duration of the war as its Boston terminal, in which to store munitions and supplies to be shipped from this country to the American armies in France.

Two weeks ago the department sent several officers to Boston to select the most suitable building in the city for a terminal. Upon returning this week they reported that in their opinion the Ford plant was best for government use. Acting upon their recommendation, Secretary Baker sent a telegram to Mr. Ford, asking if it would be possible for him to turn the building over to the government, what the rental would be, and pointing out that Mr. Ford said some months ago that he would do whatever he could to assist the administration.

The four-word telegram quoted above, giving the large structure to the government free of charge, was Mr. Ford's answer. The time for vacating the building has not been set, but it probably will be given the government soon.

The war department is to establish three terminals along the Atlantic coast. For this purpose it has appropriated \$15,000,000. Because of Mr. Ford's generosity it is possible that it will not be necessary to spend the entire sum.

MOONEY WITNESS IS SUPENAED

Mrs. Estelle Smith Is to Testify in the Trial of F. C. Oxman.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Estelle Smith, an important witness for the state in the bomb murder trials here of Thomas J. Mooney and others, has been subpoenaed, it became known yesterday, to testify against F. C. Oxman, now on trial for alleged subornation of perjury in connection with the Mooney case.

Mrs. Smith recently charged in an affidavit that after the conviction of Mooney, who was sentenced to death, Oxman attempted to persuade her, by the promise of a sum of money, to give certain testimony against other defendants in the bomb cases.

F. E. Rigall of Grayville, Ill., testifying Thursday in the Oxman trial, implicated District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and his chief assistant, Edward A. Cunha, in the alleged "frame-up."

Rigall charged that Fickert had given him \$150 and that Cunha, after Rigall had complained that Oxman had failed to "come through" with a promised check for \$250, had asked him: "There is no danger of my fellows falling out and spilling this thing, is there?"

Rigall had testified that Oxman promised him the money in return for perjured testimony against Mooney.

WAR DEPARTMENT ASKS FOR \$40,000,000 MORE

Supply Depot, Telephone Systems, Target Ranges and Reserve Equipment Needed.

Washington, Sept. 22.—More than \$40,000,000 for a general expeditionary force supply depot, telephone systems, for cantonments and target ranges and reserve equipment was asked of Congress by the war department yesterday in estimates sent to the Senate appropriations committee considering the \$7,000,000,000 war deficiency bill.

## Catarrh of Throat

Miss Amalie Rusicka, 1449 South 16th St., Omaha, Nebraska, writes: "I have suffered with catarrh of the throat. I caught cold and it settled in my throat, and I coughed badly and was very weak. I could not sleep and had no appetite. I had two doctors, and had taken so many different medicines and found no help. I thought I will have to give up; but at last my mother read about Peruna, so I thought of trying that great medicine Peruna. I got a bottle of it and in about four days I almost stopped coughing, and after a while I surely found relief, and from that time we are not without Peruna in our home."

Could Not Sleep No Appetite Now Well. We Always Have PERUNA in the Home.

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

## WOMAN'S PIQUE MAY FURNISH CLUE

Aroused by the Knowledge That Her Supposed Friends Were False to Her.

New York, Sept. 23.—A woman's pique, aroused by the knowledge that persons she believed to be her friends were actually trying to be "rid of her," gave promise yesterday of throwing more light on the mystery surrounding events leading up to the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, near Concord, N. C.

Mrs. J. B. (Buster) Foraker again visited District Attorney Swann's office yesterday and continued the story of her intimate acquaintance with Mrs. King, while the latter was living in New York.

When Mrs. Foraker first appeared at Swann's office, she inclined to the belief that Mrs. King's death was an accident, but she accepted the attorney's theory when shown the mass of evidence that had been accumulating. She readily consented to answer all questions when she was shown a letter from Gaston Means, which stated Means wanted to "impress upon all of you the importance of putting a quietus on Buster forever, which we will have to do before we go away from here."

Mrs. Foraker's evidence was all taken yesterday, with the belief that it will greatly aid Assistant District Attorney Dooling in his work at Concord during the second inquest into the death of Mrs. King. Dooling went South yesterday.

Mrs. Foraker has told of numerous dice games in the King apartment, during which she as well as Mrs. King invariably lost. At one time, she said, she lost \$3,000 at one sitting.

It has developed here that the theory of a remarriage between Mrs. King and her former husband, Edward Hull, had fallen through. It was ascertained that Hull has been married ten years and is now in Minneapolis.

FIRST FOOD SURVEY RETURNS.

Firms Are Reporting Promptly—Legal Penalties for Delinquents.

Even before the final date set for returns on foodstuffs held by commercial firms, for the federal food survey, reports from more than 130,000 dealers were in the hands of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, which has been charged with carrying out the provisions of the law requiring the survey. Officials conducting this war emergency measure say that they are greatly encouraged over this showing.

Returns Required by Law.

Even with the excellence of the early returns, the department called attention to the fact that all firms called on are required to fill out and return the schedules, and to do so promptly. The law providing for the food survey is mandatory and in order to carry out its intent and purpose, the bureau of markets is insisting upon a 100 per cent. response. While officials say that they would regret invoking the penalties provided for in the law, they point out that delays cannot be permitted to defeat the purposes for which the legislation was enacted, and that they will not hesitate to employ all the powers which the law confers to combat negligence.

In no case will willful refusal to make returns be tolerated. The department does not expect to have to resort to compulsion, but it is prepared to do so if it should become necessary.

Firms Which Must Report.

Firms handling any one of 18 specified items are required to report, under such classifications as grains, grain food products, meats and meat products, fish, dairy and related products, vegetable fats, sugar, and canned goods. They must give quantity on hand and in transit from the reporting firm.

About 100 types of business are enumerated, embracing, it is thought, all dealers handling the food items asked for.

For more detailed information on the storage of potatoes, write for farmers' bulletins 847 and 870, U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EVERY MEAL A POISONOUS INJECTION

Few folks suffering from kidney and bladder troubles ever think that the mals which they are taking are hastening their death. Every morsel of food taken gives up its quantity of uric acid. This poison is taken into the system through a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder. In the healthy man nature provides an outlet for this poison. Those in ill health must take a medicinal help to drive this death-dealing poison from the system. For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules have been doing this work. They effect prompt relief in all diseases arising from kidney and bladder troubles. Don't put off this vital matter of attending to your health until it is time to make your funeral arrangements. Get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haerlem Oil Capsules to-day. Look for the genuine. Your druggist sells them. They are guaranteed or money